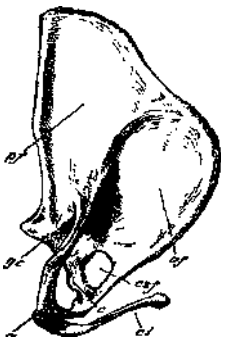
sentatives have as jet been discovered which can be referred, to the Anteater, Armadillo, or Sloth type with certainty.[1]

Of these American forms, which will "be treated of "first, the Armadillos are further apart from either Sloths or Anteaters than the last two are from each other. The name XENARTHRA has been suggested for the American Edentates with " abnormal " vertebral articulations; the corresponding NQMAKTHRA includes the Old-World forms.



Between the Sloths and Anteaters the extinct *Megatherium* and some of Its allies are to a certain extent Intermediate. But It may be pointed out In the first place that there are certain Important resemblances between the living forms. In both, retia rnirabllla are developed In the tail (in spite of its reduction In the Sloths) and In the limbs, But, as is well known, retia are also found In other mammals far removed in the series from these under consideration. The reproductive organs generally are very similar, and they have both a dome-shaped and deciduate placenta. The latter char-

Q 90 ^BigM scapula and ciavi- aeter they share with the Armadillos cle of Two-toed Sloth *(Choloepv** -,•.,-. * j -rr i ™- • i *hojftnanni).* x if. a Aero- and with, tne Aard Vark; *Jaams* hav-

f co^ ;[l]Tr"^; [in]§ [a]

»«»****>*» ?*•«»<» **&*

«.

coraco - scapular foramen.; *gc,* like that of the

Oamivora, zonary In fi>™- The Edentates, at any rate the American forms, have a double vena cava posterior and no azygos vein. This condition is also met with among Whales.

Oateologically the Sloths and Anteaters are united by the fact that the coracoid becomes fused with the coracoid border of the scapula, thus forming a foramen; the importance of this character is, however, discounted by its occurrence in three genera of Cebidae.

The above facts embody the views of Sir William Flower.[2]

[1] A rather problematical Armadillo, *ATecrodasypws,* has l>een recorded from French strata. It consists of a few scutes **only.**

[3] JVoc, *Zool. 8oc.* 1882, p. 358,